Trading House. On the basis of the representations received from the exporting community, the minimum threshold limit for recognition as an Export House has been reduced from Rs. 5 crores on Net Foreign Exchange Earnings basis to Rs. 4 crores on Net Foreign Exchange Earnings basis.

Manufacturers of 100 per cent polyester fibre wadding

@1765-A.SHRI G.SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) who are the manufacturers of 100 per cent polyester fibre wadding and on woven technology (Needle wounding method) in India;

(b) whether they are small scale, medium scale or large scale manufacturers;

(c) what is the cost of plant and machinery for manufacturing polyester wadding;

(d) whether the know-how and machinery is indigenous or imported; and

(e) what is the anticipated demand for polyester wadding in our country and whether the existing industries are sufficient to meet the demand?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). According to available information, the holders of Industrial Licence/Medium Scale Registration and their items of manufacture are as under:—

Name of the Unit	Item of manufacture
1. M/s. Tata Mills Ltd., Bombay.	Non-woven fabrics.
2. M/s. Harish Aggarwal, New Delhi.	Light weight non-woven fabrics viz. interlining, sanitary lining, diaper lining and jax cloth (wiper cloth).
3. M/s. Hitakari Fibres Ltd., Bombay.	Non-woven fabrics viz. carpets, blankets, upholstry and automotive textiles.
4. M/s. Dinesh Mills. Vadodara.	Non-woven felts and industrial fabrics.
5. M/s. Porrits and Spencer Ltd., Faridabad.	Non-woven felts.
6. M/s. Amitabh Khemka, Calcutta.	Industrial felts and various other industrial non-woven fabrics, lining interfacing for garments, blankets and bedspreads.
7. M/s.Ravi Mehra Uni Products (India) Ltd., New Delhi.	Non-woven blankets.

@ Previously Unstarred Question 1322 transferred from the 21st May, 1990

Small scale registrations are given by respective State Governments/U.T. Administrations.

(c) The process, plant and machinery involved for the manufacture of polyester wadding range from simple to sophisticated. The cost of plant and machinery would therefore depend on the intended method of manufacture.

(d) Simple and basic know-how and machinery involving simple carding techniques is available indigenously, however, other sophisticated systems are not available indigenously.

(e) According to available information, the anticipated demand of waddings has not been assessed.